

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

**1-11. (Cancelled)**

**12. (Currently Amended)** An *in vitro* base conversion method of a DNA sequence, which is a method of converting one or more bases in a target DNA sequence in a cell, consisting of preparing a single-stranded DNA fragment having 300 to 3,000 bases by cleavage from a single-stranded circular DNA, and introducing said single-stranded DNA fragment into a cell, wherein said single-stranded DNA fragment is homologous with a sense strand of the target DNA sequence, and contains the base(s) to be converted, wherein the target DNA is double-stranded DNA and the target DNA sense strand encodes a protein.

**13. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 12, wherein the single-stranded circular DNA is a phagemid DNA.

**14. (Cancelled)**

**15. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 12, wherein the target DNA sequence in the cell is a DNA sequence causing a disease due to the one or more bases.

**16. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 12, wherein one or more bases in a target DNA sequence in a cell of an organism are converted.

**17. (Withdrawn)** A cell in which one or more bases in a target DNA sequence have been converted by the method according to claim 12.

**18. (Withdrawn)** An individual organism which retains the cell according to claim 17 in the body.

**19. (Withdrawn)** A therapeutic agent, which is an agent for treating a disease caused by conversion of one or more bases in a target DNA sequence, characterized in that a single-

stranded DNA fragment having 300 to 3,000 bases which is prepared from a single-stranded circular DNA, is complementary to the target DNA sequence, and contains the base(s) to be converted, has a form that can be introduced into a cell.

**20. (Withdrawn)** The therapeutic agent according to claim 19, wherein the single-stranded circular DNA is a phagemid DNA.

**21. (Withdrawn)** A therapeutic method, which is a method of treating a disease caused by conversion of one or more bases in a target DNA sequence, characterized by introducing a single-stranded DNA fragment having 300 to 3,000 bases which is prepared from a single-stranded circular DNA, is complementary to the target DNA sequence, and contains the base(s) to be converted, into a cell.

**22. (Withdrawn)** The therapeutic method according to claim 21, wherein the single-stranded circular DNA is a phagemid DNA.

**23. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 12, wherein the target gene is genomic or mitochondrial DNA.